shandwriting.

and a message to Borgdon, the partner shat it was not necessary as his partner con the way to the office under arrest.

Then we worked the scheme of tipping show poolice. A number of agents were sent at to see "the places closed up. First e called up a couple of police stations arranged in Whitney's code.

The same says vredenburger was ripped.

when our operator called Police Head-frees again and asked for the Fifth enct (Oak street), the operator at head-

quarters asked:

"Who are you?"

"Burgdoff; a partner of Whitney's,'
was the reply given.

"All right, then, was the reply, and
we got the Fifth precinct station house.
Our operator asked for Capt. Vredenburgh
and after a moment's wait another man
came to the telephone, and this dialogue
ecourred:

a this the captain!

This is Burgdoff, a partner of Whitney.
Which Whitney?
Edgar A. Whitney.
Oh, all right.
The Parkhurst Society is raising hell. They ave warrants for a lot of places in your preinot. You had better have them closed.
hey have a warrant for 33 Park row.
23 Park row?
No. 35 Park row.
All right.

DE LAGY'S CLOSED. DE LACY'S CLOSED.

"No. 32 Park row, De Lacy's place, was severed by one of our men at the time. In a few minutes after Capt. Vredenburgh had been notified our agent saw many men rush out of the poolroom. A stout man in shirts leeves ran down with two big packages in his hand and took them into Dolan's restaurant, where he left them behind a counter. Two other men came down with handfuls of bank notes, which they straightened out and put in a pocketbook. While this was happening some one closed and bolted the front doors. The man in shirt sleeves stood out in front and told any one who attempted to enter that there was no business, and might not be any for more than an hour. Our agent followed one man who had been so informed and heard him tell another man who he met. There is nothing doing, said the man. 'We are getting it in the neck up there,' pointing to City Hali.

WARDMAN SEEN AT ONE PLACE. "In one place one of our men was there when the tip was received from us direct over the telephone. It was just before the fourth race at Saratoga. Just after 'they're off had been called the man at the cashier's window shouted, 'The police are outside!' The place closed in two minutes."

At another place where one of our men made an entrance through the aid of a negro the men in the place were made to go out one at a time after the tip had been received. As our man went out with his

received. As our man went out with his negro friend he asked him who had brought the tip from the station house. The negro pointed to a wardman who was standing in front of the place. He brought it,

"After our operator had talked to Capt.
Vredenburgh he asked the operator at
Police Headquarters to connect him with
the First precinct—Old Slip station.

"'After I have that connection I want

fifteen others in quick succession, Police Headquarters was told. "I can't do that, was the reply. 'I am "I can't do that," was the reply. 'I am too busy sending out a general alarm. You come down here to Headquarters with your list and we can fix it up quicker.'

"Then we got the Old Slip station and the sergeant said that he would see that the places were notified. We did not get the sergeant's name."

"This man Whitney was formerly connected with our society. Several years ago he was employed as an assistant in getting evidence for the Lexow Committee. Burgdoff has been running a private detective agency for several years.

"The point of this whole theory," said Mr. Moss, "is not poor Whitney, but that we have established the connection of police and Police Headquarters with the pool-rooms."

TOPDENDURGH SAVS HE SENT NO TIP

Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak street

"Somebody did call me up on the telephone this afternoon and told me that there were warrants out for a number of places in my precinct. He said that he wanted to tip me off and that 33 Park row was one of the places to be raided. I told him that they could raid De Lacy's place if they wanted to: that I didn't know anything about it. I don't know who called me up. If anybody says that I sent a policeman to tip off De Lacy that his place was going to be raided he is a damned liar.

"After I got the telephone message I went to my room and didn't say a word to anybody about it to anybody. De Lacy don't have to have anybody to tip him off. I believe that he is making a book there but is only taking bets from his friends. Justice Jerome has said that he was doing business there, but that his men couldn't get him."

Here is the substance of Supt. McClintock's reports:

Here is the substance of Supt. McClintock's reports:

ARRANGEMENT TO PAY FOR TIPS

tock's reports:

ARRANGEMENT TO PAT FOR TIPS.

The first intimation your superintendent had of the design to buy up the society was in a report made to him this month by Agent Dillon, in which it was stated that one Edgar A. Whitney, who claims to be a member of the firm of Bergdoff & Whitney, Secret Service Bureau, located at 25 Broad street, had met him and had proposed a scheme whereby Dillon should keep the said Whitney informed of the movements of the colety against positrooms. Whitney was to supply Dillon with a list of the different poolrooms in the combination of his principal whom he did not name, but who, it was assumed, was one, Mahoney, giving to each, first, a list number, second, the location of the place, and third, the telephone number. Whenever it was the intention of the society to raid any of the poolrooms on the list, Dillon was expected to call up Mr, Whitney at his said office by telephone and to inform him, or, if he could not reach Whitney in time, he was to telephone direct to the manager of the poolroom giving him the number on the list and telling him to close up immediately. Dillon's compensation for this work was to be 1250 a month.

On a later day, Whitney met Dillon in front of his residence and taking an envelope from his pocket dropped it into Dillon's letter-box, saying, "you will need some pocket money." After Whitney had left, Dillon took this envelope from his letter-box and delivered it immediately to Mr. Frank Moss, counsel to the society, who opened it and found therein a United States fit -dollar bill and a twenty-sollar bank note on the National Bank of Catasaucua. Pa., in all '90.

On a later day, Whitney called to see Dillon and left one of his business cards, upon the back of which was written:

CHARLE: Will be at your house and wait at door for you at 5:30 P. M. In case I should be a little late please wall for me. Yours.

On the same day Whitney met Dillon and handed him a list of twenty-eight poolrooms, as follows:

for you at \$30 P. M. In case I should be a little late please wait for me. Yours. ED.

On the same day Whitney met Dillon and handed him a list of twenty-eight poolrooms, as follows:

No. 1. 17th st. and 3d av., No. 2. 156 East 23d.

No. 2. 156 East 23d.

No. 3. 116 West 53d.

No. 4. 27th st. and 3d av., s. e. cor.

No. 5. 22 East 24d.

No. 6. 145 West 42d. 4534 38th (telephone).

No. 7. 147 West 42d. 4534 38th (telephone).

No. 9. Ger. Ass. Rooms. 3696 Spring (telephone).

No. 10. 52d and 7th av. 633 Co umbus stelephone).

No. 11. 33 Park row. 5456 Cortlandt (telephone).

No. 12. 113 East 14th.

No. 13. 2277 3d av.

No. 14. 149 East 14th. 327 18th (telephone).

No. 15. 122d st. & 8th av. 1851 Hariem (telephone).

No. 16. 122d st. & 8th av. 1851 Hariem (telephone).

No. 17. 31st st. and 6th av. 2412 Mad. (telephone).

No. 18. 117 West 23d. 4235 and 4647 18th (telephone).

No. 20. 160 West 24th. 2531 18th (telephone).

No. 21. 141 West 24th. 1902 38th (telephone).

No. 22. 141 West 41st. 1902 38th (telephone).

No. 23. 110 West 38th. 6250 Madison (telephone).

No. 24. 24 West 31st. 68 Madison (telephone).

No. 25. 124 Broadway.

No. 26. 724 Broadway.

No. 27. 136 3d av.

No. 28. 112 or 114 East 14th.

Whitney also said: "In case a raid is contemplated you call up my office or the pool-

No. 27. 136 3d av.
No. 28. 112 or 114 East 14th.
Whitney also said: "in case a raid is contemplated you call up my office or the pool-room itself and say. 'Is that number so-and so? Close immediately." Whitney also told Dillon that if he, Dillon, could tip him on contemplated policy raids it would be worth \$50 each raid in addition.
On a later day Dillon found in his letter box an envelope addressed to himself enclosing a slip of paper, upon which was the following, written in Whitney's bandwriting: No. 29 200 W. 42, Tel. 3507—35. No. 29 200 W. 42, Tel. 3307-33. Tel. No. of 29 W. 44 (No. 25 on list) 3637-38. Make that 6:30 Friday eve. instead o 5:30. Wait for me if I am a little late.

TESTING THE LIST

intendent, and under his instructions and for the purpose of testing the list and Whitney's relations to the poolrooms on Wednesday, July 17, at 5:18 P. M. Billon telephoned to Whitney from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, calling him up on the telephone number of Bergdoff & Whitney, 4215 Broad. The person answering the telephone said Whitney and just left the office and would not be back that evening, but he would take the message for him. Billon told the party his name and said, "No. 25 needs attention." The reply came, "No. 26 Thirty-fourth street. I am on."

The superintendent was in the telephone room when Billon was speaking. No. 25, according to the list, was house 29 West Thirty-fourth street. This house was watched, and within ten minutes four men came hurriedly down the stoop, two of whom carried in their hands packages, and went toward Sixth avenue.

The report goes on to say that Whitney told Dillon soon after:

"Hereafter there will be \$500 a month in this for you" and paid him \$200. which Moss

"Hereafter there will be \$500 a month in this for you" and paid him \$200. which Moss has.

On Saturday, July 20, under my instructions, Dillon telephoned from the office of the cociety to Whitney, telling him there was something affoat that afternoon and urged him to remain at his office, which Whitney agreed to do. At 3.10 Saturday afternoon Dillon telephoned from the Union Square Hotel to Whitney as follows: "No. 8 poolroom at 104 East Fourteenth street is in danger." After this message had been sent the superintendent, with Agents Dillon, Hammond and McClelland, watched the poolroom 104 East Fourteenth street for about fifteen minutes, but it continued to do business as usunl.

At 4 P. M. Dillon telephoned from the saloon on the south side of Twenty-second street, just east of Sixth avenue, calling up 251-Eighteenth, which is No. 20 on the list furnished by Whitney, and is the poolroom at 100 West Twenty-fourth street, directly over Koster & Bial's saloon. Dillon asked that the manager be sent to the phone, after which this message was sent by Dillon: "This is No. 20? You have half an hour." The manager replied, "I understand you." This conversation was heard by the superintendent. Three minutes later the bettors commenced to leave the poolroom, coming down the stairway, some going into the saloon and others passing out into the street; there were about 125 in all that came out of the room. One among the crowd carried a bag, and as he ran downstairs from the saloon into and down Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street the agents heard the money jingling in the bag which he carried.

I en minutes acter one of our agents weut up to the door man, who was standing opposite the saloon on the east side of Sixth avenue, and asked him if the place was closed. "Yes," he auswered, at the sane time swearing. "We got a tip from Headquarters that the place was to be raided, and all hands had to get out. We pay for protection; it comes high, but it is worth it."

At 5:30 o'clock on this same Saturday afternoon Dillon telephon

Ceived this additional list from, Wh. No. 50. 88 Maiden Lane, Tel. 587 John. No. 31. 77 Pine, cor. Pearl. 1958 John. No. 32. 103 West 15th, 3574—18. No. 33. 101 West 27th, 2420—18. No. 34. 108 5d av., 2532—79. No. 35. 264 8th av. No. 36. 1455 Broadway, 3024—36. No. 37. 109 West 57th. Vo. 38. 21 Beaver 8t., 4565—Proad. DIAMOND'S Polices Formal.

No. 38. 21 Beaver st., 4565—Broad.

Diamond's Politice Forwarded a Tip.

On Thursday, July 25, Dillon, by direction of the superintendent and while in his company, telephoned from the public pay station in Cushinan's bakery, northeast corner of Third avenue and Filteenth street, to Police Headquarters, calling up 3100 Spring. Upon their answering, Dillon asked to be connected with the Fifteenth precinct. The operator at Police Headquarters desired to know who was speaking. Dillon replied, "I cannot say; you listen to the conversation and you will understand why." Connection was then made with the Fifteenth precinct. Dillon inquired the name of the person on the telephone he was talking to, and the answer came "Sergeant Schulum." Dillon said, "I want you to do the same as you did on Saturday; send a messenger to 112 and 114 East Fourteenth street; tell them it is number 28. This is a poolroom. Sergeant answered "All right" and rang off.

At twenty minutes to 5 Agent McClelland saw two officers come out of the Fifth street station house. Fifteenth precinct, in a hurry. They went up First avenue to Tenth street, through to Second avenue to Fourteenth street, where they met two men; they went into Wulfer's saloon, 146 East Fourteenth street, where they met two men; they went into Wulfer's and immediately came out, after which one of the men went to 114 East Fourteenth street, to the first floor above the ground floor, and shortly reappeared with another man, who had been in the poolroom. The officers, who had waited in front of Wulfer's, who had waited in front of Wulfer's, who had waited in front of Wulfer's the went to the southeast corner DIAMOND'S POLICE FORWARDED A TIP.

the ground floor, and shortly reappeared with another man, who had been in the pool-room. The officers, who had waited in front of Wulfer's, then went to the southeast corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue and, upon seeing the superintendent and deputy superintendent approaching them, one went up the stairs to the elevated railroad and the other boarded a Third avenue trolley car going uptown. The officer who was on post at Third avenue saw and recognized the society agents.

Dillon got these further lists from Whitney:

Whitney:

No. 39. 145 West 43d.
No. 40. 27 "St. & 4 Ave. 995 Mad. Sq.
No. 41. 231 East 33d. 2318 Mad. Sq.
No. 42. 206 East 34th. 2405 Mad. Sq.
No. 43. 141 East 41st.
No. 2. 156 East 23d. Telephone 2018-18.
No. 3. 116 West 53d.
No. 4. 27th St. & 3d. Av.
No. 5. 32 East 41st.
No. 5. 22 East 41st.

1. 116 West 53d. 4. 27th St. & 3d. Av. 5. 52 East 41st. 5. 22 East 42d. 12. 113 East 14th. 39. 143 West 43d. 4. 136th st. & 8th av. 45. 36 West 29th st. Telephone, 1508-36 To the last list was added this injune

fion:
To notify any of the places of Telephone 1508 38th, simply say "Dispossess such and such a street and number," for example, call 1508 38th and say "dispossess 116 West 5.1d," or whichever place it may be. ED. Call me up on 'phone Saturday afternoon, o make an appointment.

to make an appointment.

One day Whitney said, "Jimmie Wakely wants to know if the case against his place can be fixed; there will be a big stake in it if his men are let down easy." Whitney also inquired if No. 148 West Thirty-third street could be covered. He said, "There is \$50 for us if the house can be covered. If the place is pulled we will have to retur not the \$50." The report goes on.

"ANY POLICE STATION WILL SEND A TIP." ANY POLICE STATION WILL SEND

Regarding the sending of tips by way of Police Headquarters. Whitney said any police station in New York city will send a tip, and they can be notified through the operator at Headquarters. He said: "If any operator at Headquarters refuses to make a connection for you tell him you represent Edgar A. Whitney. If he still refuses, tell him to call the Chief."

DEVERY BROUGHT IN DIRECTLY. Whitney said he had had Chief Devery give orders to the operators a few days ago to make any connection desired by Mr. Whit-

ney. Regarding Wakely's case, Whitney said: "They wanted to pay \$200 to settle it, so I did nothing, as I thought it was worth more. Besides, they are not on the list; so if they get a dose it will help to bring them into line. "Whitney said, however, he would see the people, and if they were willing to pay \$400 he would then call on McClelland, give him \$200 for not pushing the case and divide up the remaining \$200 between himself and Dillon. Whitney gave Dillon the following additional places:

116th st., and Third av., Comb 1503 38th. TENDERLOIN COMMANDER TIPS A RAID.

A second report of McClintock's deals with an attempt to get Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin to close several disorderly houses, including 148 West Thirty-third street. McClintock says the captain said the places would be closed up at once; but they were not. The complaint was returned with the street to appeal to Comnewed with a threat to appeal to Com-missioner Murphy. The report goes on: newed with a threat to appeal to Commissioner Murphy. The report goes on:
On one of the days when Whitney met Dillon he said to Dillon: "How about 148 West Thirty-third street? McClintock has complained to the captain. The captain has been to me and said it is a politicians' house and wants to know if it will be raided." Dillon replied that the Executive Committee would have to order the raid, and Whitney asked Dillon in case a raid was ordered to telephone the words: "Are you going to move?" Whitney appeared particularly solicitous regarding this house and Capt. Flood. On July 20 when Dillon telephoned Waitney in regard to the warning he had sent to poolroom 100 West Twenty-fourth street under instructions, he also told Whitney that 148 West Thirty-third street was in danger, and that he believed the "superintendent would pull it tonight." Whitney replied: "I will call up the Thirtieth street station at once and warn the captain." Agent McClelland heard Dillon send this message. In the meantime the superintendent and deputy superintendent had placed themselves so as to see any and everyone entering the house. No. 148 West Thirty-third street.

Officer Maguire, accompanied by Acting Captain Shields, hurriedly entered the house. They went to the rear of the first floor and one of them said to the woman of the house,

"Close up: we have just received word that the society is to raid the place. Get these women out. I am I om the captain; they are coming to-night."

The superintendent and deputy superintendent followed them up to T irty-third street and within fifty feet of Sixth avenue overtook them. When the superintendent said to Officer Maguire, "Do you think that house will close to-night?" Maguire snawe, ed, "It is closed." SATS CAPT. DELANET OPPERED HIM \$100

This is the third report from Mr. McClin-

In the mail matter which came to the society rooms on the afternoon of July 1 was an envelope addressed:

Mr.McClintock, Supt. S.P.C., 22nd st. and 4th ave.
Person al. In this envelope was a blank slip of paper enclosing a card on the face of which was, "John Delaney, Captain of police, New York, 21." and on the back of which was written,

MR. MCCLINTOCK. I want to see you. If you could step in any Ev. at \$14P. M. Station 160 E. 18.

Supt. McClintock called upon Capt. Delunay. The captain was in his private office: upon the sergeant informing him he came out and invited the superintendent into his private office. He requested his wardman to leave the room as he wished "to speak privately with the Colonel." After the wardman had left the room and the door was closed, the captain said: "Now. McClintock, while there has been a great deal of trouble lately in the department. I have been fortunate enough to escape it so far, and I do not wish to have any trouble now. What are you doing?"

The superintendent answered him, "Everything." "Well," he said, "I want you to keep out of my precinct and whatever is going on here to keep me posted. It is worth \$100 a month to you. I do not wish to have any dealings with any outside third people, I want to do business direct, and whatever is done between us, will be between us. It is worth \$100 a month to you. If you keep south of Twenty-seventh street and north of Forty-second street do not care a damn what you do in other precincts."

"Well," the superintendent said, "Nothing wrong in your precinct is there? Only sevents and in your precinct is there? Only sevents and street only sevents and whatever we had not a to the control of the MR. MCCLINTOCK. I want to see you. If you ould step in any Ev. at 5 14P. M. Station 160 E. . 5.

"Well," the superintendent said, "Nothing wrong in your precinct is there? Only some poolrooms which are open?" Oh, said the captain, "I do not care for them, they are here to-day and there to-morrow, they shift sround," Well," said the superintendent. I have no interest in this matter at all, and I cannot make any promises, nor do I wish to be understood as making any, or that you will be free from my visits. I am liable to come into the precinct at any minute and I do not intend to give any tips. "Well," he said, "think it over and come to see me again. When shall see you?" The superintendent answered, "I do n't know not until I have some business which calls me."

The captain said: "All I want you to say is that you think me a good fellow and that you will not bother me." The superintendent answered: "I will not make any promises not to bother you. I am liable to hit you at any minute, and I do not intend to enter into any such agreement as you suggest, and I so wish you to understand." The captain then said: "Well, any time I can do anything for you. I will gladly do it, and if necessary will go to the front if you bring me any word; only keep out of my precinct and do not bother me."

CAPT. DELANEY'S DENIAL.

When Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth street station was told of the accusation made by Supt. McClintock, he dictated the followed statement:

There is absolutely no truth whatever in

tion made by Supt. McClintock, he dictated the followed statement:

There is absolutely no truth whatever in it and I am surprised that Frank Moss, with whom I have had many police dealings would speak so rashly. I had the honor of serving the first warrant Frank Moss ever wished the police to have executed when I was in command of the Ninth precinct and since then I have assisted him in his work many times. He has often personally complimented me for the prompt and efficient manner in which I have aided him.

"As to Supt. McClintock, I have known him for a long time and hold him in high esteem. At his request I have executed all warrants that the society has obtained for alleged law violators in my precinct as the records show. He also has complimented me for the manner in which I aided him.

"I have had several conversations with Supt. McClintock recently with regard to the work of his society, but as to the alleged offering of money by me to him, I will say candidly that Supt. McClintock is a man I would not offer money to for any illegal purpose. Secondly, I have no money to offer to any one, as all who know me will testify to. I cannot too strongly deny the accusation made in the statement.

CAPT. DIAMOND 8 SERGRANT DENIES ALSO. Sergt. Schulum, Capt. Diamond's sergeant at the East Fifth street station, was dazed, but said:

"I never received any message and I didn't send a peliceman out to tip any poolroom that there was to be a raid. I

"I never received any message and I didn't send a peliceman out to tip any poolroom that there was to be a raid. I don't know this man Whitney."

WHAT PLOOD AND SHIELS SAY.

Sergt. Shiels of the Tenderloin precinct said last night that he never heard that the discreterly house referred to above the disorderly house referred to above was going to be raided and hadn't been on that particular block for months. He also knew that Detective Dwyer said he also knew that the clapt. Flood said that if he had received any complaint about the disorderly house he would have investigated and would have raided it if

Justice Jerome sent Whitney and Burg-doff to the Tombs in default of \$3,000 ball each. They are charged with aiding and abetting poolrooms, violating the poollaws, conspiracy and compounding

ONE REAL POOLROOM RAID. In Which Police Stumble In and Parkhurst Man.

By way of variety and before the tip to close was sent out the society really raided the poolroom at 156 East Twenty-third street and there were some interesting incidents there. Agent Hammond and two other agents got the policemen from the East Twenty-second street police sta-tion shortly before 3 o'clock and accom-

tion shortly before 3 o'clock and accompanied by a boy who carried an axe wrapped in paper went to the house and put the policeman to guard the doors.

The Parkhurst men went upstairs to the second floor. At the head of the stairs a big broad-shouldered man tried to push them back and called to others. The big man, who partly described himself later as John Smith, caught Hammond by the throat. Hammond stuck a pistol in his face and the other agents pulled pistols and teached was restored. Smith realized with the door of the poolpistols and peace was restored. Smith backed up to the door of the pool-room, giving it a kick and shouting a cry

of warning.

Just then the boy brought in the axe and handed it to Hammond. While one of the Parkhurst men kept Smith covered with a revolver, Hammond smashed in the door with the axe.

There were about 150 men in the room, which was a well-equipped poolroom. As the Parkhurst men broke in a part of the wall by the telephone seemed to move with the crowd that scrambled toward it. with the crowd that scrambled toward it. It was simply an imitation wall, made of canvas covered with wall paper. Hammond lifted it up and found the crowd that the police had turned back from the exits. He shouted that there would be only three arrests and peace was restored again. The three men were picked out, the crowd was turned out, and the agents gathered up the racing cards, sheets and tickets.

The three prisoners gave \$1.000 bail

up the racing cards, sheets and tickets.

The three prisoners gave \$1,000 bail each at the station house where Justice Jerome was waiting for them. They said they were John Smith, Harry C. Wilson and Edward F. Cavanagh.

One of the features of the raid was the arrest of Parkhurst Agent McClelland by Detective Turley of the local police, who was in a barber shop under the poolroom when the raid took place.

"Turley," said Mr. Moss last night, "was the witness who, when examined before Thriey, said Mr. Moss last hight, was the witness who, when examined before me during the Mazet investigation, didn't know the difference between a policy gig and a doctor's gig. Agent McClelland was guarding the door of the barber shop, through which he believed that there was an entrance to the poolroom, when Turley attempted to come out. He was in plain clothes and McClelland stopped him. Turley flashed his shield and grabbed McClelland. While they were arguing one of the men for whom we had a warrant second by that your door.

escaped by that very door.
"Then Police Captain Flood of the Ten derloin appeared, though what he was doing there did not appear. The captain drew a club, and there is no knowing what would have happened if two of our men had not interfered. As it was, McClelland was taken over to the station house a prisoner and assaulted on the way. land was taken over to the station house, as a prisoner and assaulted on the way.

"Instead of holding him for Justice Jerome, they ran McClelland up to the Yorkville police court to arraign him before Magistrate Brann. We heard of it and sent one of our men up to court. When the true state of affairs had been explained to Magistrate Brann he paroled McClelland for examination to-day. Turley feels badly about it now. He did not know what he was doing "

the place. Get there STEEL STRIKERS HARD HIT.

Continued from First Page.

Four mills were running yesterday, and repairs on Mills Nos. 2 and 5 were progressing rapidly. It is the intention not to start these mills for the present.

It was reported about the mill that tents had been secured and that the non-union men would live in the mill. Upon investigation it was found that six terpauline had been received at the mill office of the morning to be used as covering the wasons during wet weather the wasons during wet weather the office.

"We lost one man this morning," said Manager Thompson, "but I have engaged nineteen others."

M'KEESPORT'S PLIGHT. Tearing Down the Wood Mill to Begin To-day -Strikers Alarmed.

McKeesport, Pa., Aug. 9.-Workmen to-morrow morning will begin to tear down and dismantle the W. Dewees Wood mill of the American Sheet Steel Company in this city. The order was issued this afternoon and Supt. Samuel M. Cooper said this evening that the dismantling would begin to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

A start will be made on Mill No. 1 and work will be continued without interruption until nine of the mills of the concern have been taken apart and removed, when work will be transferred to other branches of the works.

This is the first blow struck at McKees

as a result of the present strike. While it has been a plan of the corporation to remove the works from this city and centralize the sheet steel business in the town of Vandergrift, no action of this kind was contemplated for several years. The mills would undoubtedly have remained here until some business depression would have made it possible to move them without shutting down the works. The strike having accomplished the shutdown and complete tie-up, the company has decided to carry its original plan into effect

port by the United States Steel Corporation

The Wood mills are the oldest iron and steel plant in the Monongahela Valley, outside of Pittsburg. They were started by W. Dewees Wood in 1851. At that time Mr. Wood was experimenting on the manufacture of patent planished sheet iron. After several years of struggle and disappointment he succeeded in making a meet iron that would withstand the action of the weather, and it is known the world over as imitation Russian iron. The prodnct was almost exclusively used in the manufacture of locomotive boiler jackets, stove pipes, etc., and is readily distinguished by its shiny black appearance from common iron. It withstands the action of the weather to a great extent and for this

reason was desirable for many purposes. During the oil excitement at the time of the Civil War, Mr. Wood invented a sheetiron barrel for the transportation of oil and these were also manufactured in McKeesport. This business was afterward made unprofitable by the invention of square cans and was abandoned. After the death of W. D. Wood, his sons entered the American Sheet Steel Company and this concern was later absorbed by the

Steel Corporation.
Last April, when the first rumors trouble between the management of the Wood mill and its employees became public, R. G. Wood, who was Vice-President of the Sheet Steel Company, and his son Allyn, manager of the mills here, resigned and left the city. It was almost fifty years to the day from the time the father of the industry established it until his son and grandsons abandoned it. Mr. Wood gave as his reason that he would not engage in a fight with the Amalgamated Association and he yould not be connected with the became a union concern.

When the Wood mills went into the Sheet Steel Company a clause in the contract provided that the mills should never be moved from McKeesport, but should be hapt in that city and kept in operation. This was for the benefit of the Wood employees who had been with the company for many years and owned their own homes in McKeesport. The Woods had always taken a parental interest in their employees and were known and loved by everybody in McKeesport.

Immediately after the resignation of Mr. Wood and his son the strike of April began. That strike is largely responsible for the present difficulty. When Mr. Wood resigned he said he had entirely severed his connection with the concern and was going away. The Sheet Steel Company was at liberty to do as it pleased with the mill. The original contract was no longer binding. He warned the men that if they formed a lodge of the Amalgamated Association the company would move the mills. The men thought this was done simply to scare them.

To-day George McMurtry, President of the Sheet Steel Company, issued an order and district manager, to dismantle the milis at once and remove them to Vandergrift, where the main plant of the company is situated. The order was at once transmitted to Manager Cooper and work will be started in the morning.

The strikers are dismayed at the suddenness of the order. Expensive and complete repairs had just been effected in the mill since the shutdown of June 29. Old furnaces had all been torn down and rebuilt, new mills put in and everything indicated that the company was preparing for a steady run. Vice-President Smith says the company is removing the mills because of the attitude of Mayor Robert J. Black, who has announced that he will not allow the bringing in of any strike breakers and will send any who come to the workhouse.

The strikers profess to believe that the move is purely a bluff on the part of the steel company. Others who take 't seriously say they are not concerned, as there are plenty of other mills about the country in which they can find employment. Some of the old employees, and they are members of the Amalgamated Association at that, will go to Vandergrift and work in the plant when it is removed there. The mill employs an average at all times about 1,000 men. The average wages paid are high. This means that an industry, one of the steadiest in the country, which pays out about \$18,000 a week, is being taken out of McKeesport because of the strike. The property of the company is assessed at about \$1,000,000

Aside from the notice of removal there has been nothing new in the situation in McKeesport to-day. All interest settles in the meeting to-morrow night and in what the National Tube Company will attempt to do Sunday night. At the Republic mills of the company notices have been posted that all men failing to report for work at the usual hour on Monday morning may consider themselves discharged. No such notices have been posted here, and the silence of the company in the matter is proving a disturbing factor. There are not nearly so many enthusiasts now as before. Those who were lukewarm before are now

ilent and in favor of going to work. The ollent and in favor of going to work. The loudest ones have quieted down.

National Organizer Thomas H. Flynn of the Federation of Labor is here again to-night endeavoring to form more lodges among the tube workers, but the snap has all been taken out of the proceedings. The men fear the company will shut down the mills. The fact that no notices that the mill will resume Monday morning. the mill will resume Monday morning have been posted is taken to mean, however, that the company is preparing to shut down. A few weeks of a shut-down, it is believed, would take away all desire among the men to strike. Too many of them are buying property or have other obligations and cannot afford a month

or more of idleness.

The meeting to morrow night is to be addressed by Gompers and Shaffer. At the same time a meeting of the Federation of Labor is to be held and another of the National Rolling Mill men. The feeling among the men, which was one of en-thusiasm earlier in the week, has given place to one of fear that trouble may arise suddenly out of the strike.

MAYOR BLACK BOMBARDED Avaianche of Adverse Criticism Reachin Him Through the Matis.

McKersport, Pa., Aug. 0.—His Honor Robert J. Black, the city's doctor-Mayor, rho suddenly rose to fame a week or two ago by giving voice to some incendiary utterances regarding the strike of the iron and steel workers here, has called upon his head showers of missives from all over the country. In the last few days his daily mail has increased tremendously and the Mayor finds himself a nuch abused man. Notwithstanding that he enjoys his fame, and by his expressions regarding it all he casts not a little doubt upon the sincerity of the protests that he made about the early criticism of his proclamation.

The proclamation has been reprinted in newspapers, both in the East and West, and commented upon unfavorably in nearly every case. Men by the hundred who have read the statement have clipped it out, and all this week have been sending he clippings to Mayor Black with bits of the clippings to Mayor Black with bits of advice pencilled on the margin. Some of these are terse and to the point. Or, said, "Go and take carbolic acid; we have too many like you." Another said, "Go hang yourself; the sooner you get out the better." A third said simply, "Incendiary," and said the protect." Shame on and another "Rioter"; another, "Shame on you!" but the Mayor does not take any of it to heart. He laughs at them all and basks in his new-found glory. He was asked to-day if these expressions of disapproval of his words had not made him repent

of his words had not made him repent and he said:

"It's all politics. What's the use to notice it? Repent? I'm not that kind."

Mayor Black's last words are probably as true as any that he has spoken. At all events, the opinion expressed in them is shared by many of his fellow citizens. Some of them characterize Mayor Black as a dangerous man. "He does not know when he is wrong," said one man to-day, "but he will learn this time."

The Mayor has given one evidence of a modification of his expressed intention of dealing with the strike. He said to-day: "I shall arrest any man, no matter who he is, striker or stranger, who is disorderly. I shall make no distinction." Hitherto the distinction that the Mayor made between strikers and strangers was

made between strikers and strangers was

very clear.

An interesting view of the Mayor's procla-An interesting view of the Mayor's proclamation is found in the story of how it was written. The Mayor conceived the idea of a proclamation, and feeling inadequate to the task of writing it, he summoned to his aid a young man of his acquaintance and said: "I'm against scabs and deputies. Say so." The young man wrote the proclamation, the Mayor amended it by inserting a strong adjective or two and approved it. Then he denied it. Later he explained it, then repeated it and quit. He was at the end of his rope, some think, and the Mayor does not deny that.

SHAFFER'S SPEECH OF ENVY. Against the Rich.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Aug. 9.-Shaffer's speech last night was the subject of talk to-day. It was remarked that he had not "cut loose" to anything like the extent of which he is capable, and there were those who inferred from this that he had reasons for not waving the red flag so furiously as he might. He was not mild by any means, however. Some parts of his utterances are given here to show the kind of stuff he is feeding out. He made one very peculiar statement which was the occasion for considerable

comment to-day. He said: "The strike has been a godsend to the Amalgamated Association, but the Amalgamated has not yet found it out."

In part he said: "The reply of officials of the trust to all our demands, was that if they acceded the Amalgamated Association would become too strong. This was repeated more than a dozen times in the Lincoln Hotel conference. Another of their excuses was that we should not ask some of the unorganized mills to be unionized, for the reason that in the non-union mills alone they had the balance of power. It is this weapon which they hope to hold over our heads for all time to avoid placing us to Persifer F. Smith, the Vice-President in a position where the power of labor, as well as the power of capital, could make itself felt-felt not like the grasp of capital, but like that of an honest laborer.

but like that of an honest laborer.

"I was a worker in a rolling mill for years. When I started, my wife and I purchased a lot. After a few years we built a house on it, but had to borrow the money to pay for it. We had, we thought, a pleasant and happy home. It was a little house, but nevertheless I was proud of it. A short time after, maybe a year or so, I was elected as a delegate to a convention of the association, which was held in Cleveland. During recesses I strolled about the city. Oh, magnificence! Luxury! On Euclid avenue there were horse stables ten times larger and more grand than my home. These were owned by the men who could sign their names to a paper for a million or many millions.

or many millions.

"These were the men whose pockets were filled through our labor. To earn these millions we went into the mills, catchthese millions we went find the furnaces, the poisonous gases of the fires. How often have I seen the men standing before the rolls, before the furnaces, stripped to the waist, without a comforting breath of fresh air or a glimpse of relief, toiling earnestly and faithfully. These are the men who made the money which is enjoyed by the millionaires of Wall Street and the horses

"Not long ago I was in Cleveland and in conversation with a manufacturer, an immensely rich man. He made the statement that no mill man should make more than \$16 a day. How many poor fellows do it? Very few. "But I had the pleasure of making answer . How many poor fellows do it?

in a manner which took his breath and left me a clear field. I said to him: 'Sixteen dollars is more money than you ever earned in a day.' Calculate the wages of the mill dollars is more money than you ever earned in a day. Calculate the wages of the mill man and in sixty years the mill man could not be anything like a milhonaire. Carnegie has become rich, many times a millionaire. This man erects libraries and donates organs to churches. I want to say, my brethren, it would be a difficult matter for me, if I were a preacher, to get any inspiration from the strains of an Andrew Carnegie organ. It would sound to me like 'Carnegie,

tion from the strains of an Andrew Carnegie organ. It would sound to me like 'Carnegie, Homestead, Homestead, Carnegie, "Another use of the money which I have helped to earn: A man whom I have known for some years not long ago took \$1,000,0000 which you and I helped to earn and gave it to a woman so she could procure a divorce from her hushand and marry him. He later paid as much more for a corner lot in the millionaire section of New York, and for this second-hand woman he spent wore millions in erecting a palace in

which she could live. These are some of the uses to which our earnings are put.

"There will be no partiality shown. I will place before you a pledge to-night. Rather than consent to the signing of a scale now unless it includes all the men, I will give up my position as President of the Amalgamated Association, and I say to you that if there is a man traitorous enough to say 'Let them go,' I trust there will be no place on earth where the smile of man will be upon him. Let him seek the section of the graveyard filled with such infernal scoundrels as Benedict Arnold, and if in this he cannot be satisfied, let him hunt his proper company in the let him hunt his proper company in the deepest and darkest shades of perdition with that betrayer of our Lord, Judas

SCHWARS IDEAS ON UNIONS. His Testimony as to the Levelling Effect of Labor Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—When Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, was a witness before the Industrial Commission in May last he was closely questioned by the members of the commission with regard to the 'pos-sible attitude of the corporation in just such an emergency as now confronts it. A corrected proof of his testimony has been received by the commission from Mr. Schwab. When Mr. Schwab appeared the members of the commission appeared some-what diffident in questioning him, but they did elicit some of his views, which are of interest at this time. In reply to a question by Commissioner Farquhar Mr. Schwab

"This is what I say, after a careful study of the whole situation: That if I were a workingman—as I was,—if I were a workngman now in one of these mills, especially managed under the broad policy under which I hope the steel manufacture is administered, I would not want to belong to a labor organization. It puts all men, no matter what their ability, on exactly the same level. If I were a better workman-quicker, smarter-than the other man, I would want to reap the benefit. would not want to be put in the same I would not want to be put in the same class with the poorer man, which they must do. If we have 500 men employed at the same class of labor the wages paid will be the same—must be the same paid to the same class. The level is that of the poorest man in that department. As a workingman I would not advance and I would not be able to show a superior ability over any other if I were in an organization. That is my personal view."

Mr. Litchman asked him:

"Are you not likely to have an acquaintance with organized labor in the immediate future?"

tance with organized labor in the immediate future?"

"Quite probable," he replied, "but still. I do not think I shall. I think that will fall to the lot of the Presidents of the subsidiary concerns."

In referring to the labor troubles at the Carnegie plant, Mr. Schwab said he found the rules of the organization limited the output of the individual men to a detrimental effect. He said: "In speaking before the British Iron and Steel Institute a few years ago I said that I thought one of the chief reasons why England could not compete with America was because of the unreasonableness of their organized labor, primarily. I remember a comparison at that time showed that the output of the same machines there was only about one-third what it was in America."

This lessening of the output Mr. Schwab ascribed to the rules of the union. Later on he said:

"It has a never been so much of a cuestical states."

on he said:
"It has never been so much of a ques-

"It has never been so much of a question of wages with any of the working-men's organizations. That has been clearly demonstrated in the statement I made with reference to our earnings when we had the fixing of wages. I think that is sufficient proof of that statement. It has not always been a question of wages. It has, unfortunately, been a question of management and the operation of our works. I do not know how you are going to fix that. It is a serious question that confronts workingmen, as it confronts those who treat with them."

who treat with them."

In speaking of the Carnegie company
Mr. Schwab said: Mr. Schwab said:
"Up to 1892 we had labor organizations.
Since 1892 we have had none. I would like to call attention to that remarkable fact. When I say none I mean of our steel workers. It it true we have some labor organizations on ore docks, but they are of small moment. There are always

exceptions in great questions, and they exceptions in great questions, and they are mainly exceptions.

"Now we have no labor organizations at our steel works and as a result of that we have been able to pay greater wages on the average, but not as high wages to certain men who occupied high positions in which the wages were fixed by the labor organizations, which we thought unjust."

Mr. Schwab evaded a question as to the power which consolidation conferred on a corporation to crush a strike by black-

power which consolidation conferred on a corporation to crush a strike by black-listing employees, but answered this one: "But does not the corporation add very much to the power of an employer as a whole as against any particular class of employees?" His reply was: "I think it does."

BUILDERS NOT ALARMED. Have Little Fear of General Sympathe

Strike Here. The Board of Delegates of the Building Trades met yesterday, but as the board has already indorsed the strike of the steel workers, it was decided not to take any further action until it is seen how far the strike will extend. Philip Weinselmer, President of the board, said after the meet-

ing was over: We are ready to strike in sympathy any time we are requested to do so by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. We will do anything in

Steel Workers. We will do anything in our power to cooperate in the strike in the way of tying up new buildings."

It was learned yesterday that owing to the activity in building operations in New York in the beginning of the summer, the deliveries of structural iron are behind from thirty to either days. from thirty to sixty days. In case the strike extends to all the mills, it will be a question whether the iron which is now overdue will be regarded as non-union, even if it is delivered after the general strike goes into effect.

goes into effect.

Among the contractors and builders who were seen yesterday none could be found who was worrying over the delayed deliveries. There appeared to be an impression that the labor unions which have pledged their members to strike in sympathy with the steel workers did so knowing that probably they would not be called upon to strike. A representative of the building and contracting trade said yesterday:

yesterday:
"It is true that while deliveries of struct-"It is true that while deliveries of atructural iron are going on every day they are generally behind, except in the case of the iron for the Rapid Transit tunnel, which is away ahead. In other contracts deliveries are generally from thirty to sixty days behind at present. What will happen after that time would be hard to say, but builders are not anxious. There is little if any advance in the price of structural iron. People are not rushing to buy it and this shows that builders do not expect a sympathetic strike at present." sympathetic strike at present.

SECRET OF SCHWAB'S RISE. Got Ills Start by Not Grumbling Doing Extra Work.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 9 .- A story is told here about President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation which will show a good many persons who may not know why President Schwab became what he is. The tale was told by an engineer for whom Mr. Schwab, as a boy, carried the chain. Everybody down here knows how Mr. Schwab began life as a grocer's clerk at Braddock. Next he carried a chain at Homestead and later was a draughtsman in the Carnegie works. While holding that place young Schwab came under the notice of Capt. William R. Jones, who was general manager of the Carnegie plant, and whose name is synonyDECEPTION

When the conjurer shows an empty hat, and at once begins to extract from it rabbits or cabbages, we know that we have been adroitly deceived, because we know

we can't get out anything that isn't in it.

If people would, only reason in that
way about medicines they would be a great deal health and pock-et. A number of so called "blood making" and "flesh forming"
"tonic" medicines are only stimulants in disguise. You can't get strength out cause strength is not in it. All physical strength is derived from food digested and assimilated and in the form of blood nourishing the entire body. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical

Discovery does not make blood or make strength, no medicine can do that. But it does cure diseases of the stomach and its allied organs, and so causing the perfect diges-tion and assimilation of food, it enables the building of the body in sound and vigorous health.

vigorous neatm.
"I can say to you one bottle of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me sound and well, after suffering two long years with stomach disease," writes W. H. Bruswell, of McAdenville, Gaston Co., N.C. "My health is worth all the world to me. I will praise you as long as I live." The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps the expense of mailing only, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the vol-ume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

mous here with everything good and manly. accident a few years ago.

The story is that Capt. Jones at that time needed the services of an expert draughtsman. He applied to the head of

draughtsman. He applied to the head of the draughting department for a man, asking for the best man in the place. "I have no best man," said the chief. "They are all good." Capt. Jones went away. The next day an order was issued that to complete a cer-tain piece of work all of the draughtsmen work two hours over-time earl day for several weeks without pay. All of the draughtsmen grumbled except one man. Capt. Jones came along the next day and said to the chief of the draughting department: "How do the men like

"They don't like it and are all grumbling except one man," was the reply.
"Who is that man?" asked Capt. Jones.

"Who is that man?" asked Capt. Jones.
"Schwab."
"Give me Schwab," said Capt. Jones.
From that day the young draughtsman's success began. The man who told this story was asked what he thought of President Schwab. He said: "Charlie Schwab has no equal as an executive in the steel world to-day."

GOMPERS NOT EXPECTED

Mr. Morgan Has Not Made Any Arrangements for Meeting Him. A despatch received in this city from Pittsburg yesterday stated that President Pittsburg yesterday stated that President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, who has been at the strike centre for the past two days, intended to come on to New York for the purpose of conferring with J. Pierpont Morgan. At Mr. Morgan's office yesterday it was said that if Mr. Gompers had any such object in view he was the only party to the arrangement, and that the probability was that the only result of his journey would be that he would find Mr. Morgan "not in."

of his journey would be that he would find Mr. Morgan "not in."

The man who told THE SUN reporter that Mr. Morgan had an appointment with Gompers said that Veryl Preston, former President of the American Steel Hoop Company, voiced the opinions of the directors of the steel companies when made this statement yesterday in Pi

burg:
"We occupy the same position as after
the failure of the New York conference
to make terms. Under no circumstances
will we take up the matter again. It is
ended so far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned, absolutely so. We are here to use our best efforts to break the strike, and we will do so. We are now at work on plans to fill the vacancies which may occur Saturday night through the strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association."

MINE WORKERS MAY NOT AID. President Mitchell Opposed to Striking

on Behalf of Steel Workers. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America reached this city last night and was present to-day at the meeting of the Executive Board, which has been in session since Monday. With his arrival it became known that he is opposed to taking any action in relation to the strike of the Amalaction in the second to be so informed to the strike of the Amalaction in the strike of the Am action in retation to the strike of the Amalgamated Association, and he so informed the members of the board to-day. One of his chief reasons is that a sympathetic strike never appeals to the public very strongly. He says public sympathy is what won for the miners in the anthracite strike, and without it that strike night strike, and without it that strike might have failed.

HOTEL FOR STRIKE BREAKERS. Crescent Tin Plate Company Builds One

to Accommedate Men. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9 .- The United States Steel Corporation is building a large two-story frame hotel here for the accommodation of the men whom the company has and will employ to run the Crescent Tin Plate plant here. A large number of imported workmen will arrive here on Sunday night and as soon as possible they will be put to work. An effort will be made by Vice-President Ward and Advisory Committeeman Kelly, of the Amalgamated Asmitteeman Kelly, of the Amalgamated Association, to learn exactly the time of the arrival of non-union men to take the places of the strikers at the Crescent mills. Preparations will then be made to meet the imported men and induce them, if possible, not to go to work in the mills.

JOHNSTOWN MILL MAY OPEN. Officers Inspecting the Tin Plate Estab

lishment Closed Last Year. ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 9 .- An officer of the American Tin Plate Company has reached American Tin Plate Company has Johnstown for the purpose of inspecting the tin plate mill there which was closed indefinitely when the trust purchased it fourteen months ago. It is intimated indefinitely when the trust purchased it fourteen months ago. It is intimated that in case the Tin Plate Company has trouble operating its mills in communities where labor is organized, the Johnstown plant among others will be started. In Johnstown there is practically no organized labor and recent attempts at organization there have failed. In Duncansville the tide of sentiment is again turning. Cool there have lailed. In Dimeansvine the tide of sentiment is again turning. Cool heads among the men have quieted the strike talk and it is practically certain that the mills will not be closed in response to the Shaffer order. It is doubtful whether they will be even crippled.

Writ of Mandamus May Be Sought.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The expected proceedings against the Attorney-General proceedings against the Attorney-General of the United States by the Knights of Labor of the District of Columbia did not materialize to-day. Andrew A. Lipscomb, attorney for District Assembly No. 66, said to-day that nothing definite had been decided upon.

If, as proposed, proceedings are begun against the Attorney-General to require him to enforce the Sherman Anti-Trust law against the United States Steel Corportation, they will be in the form of a writ of

ation, they will be in the form of a writ of mandamus and not quo warranto pr